

The entire ground of plate and film development has been covered in a careful, painstaking manner. Useful formulae, arrangement of dark rooms, types of tanks, methods of making lantern slides, printing, care of tanks, control of solution temperatures, are all given proper significance.

The author is to be complimented in producing a book of which there is indeed a great need.

L. B.

**Sanitation for Public Health Nurses.** By Hibbert Winslow Hill. New York: Macmillan Company. Price \$1.35.

The first half of this book is devoted to a description of the infectious diseases—their causes, symptoms and treatment—and to a most interesting description of the theories, ancient and modern, of the causes of epidemics. The last half of the book deals with the means of preventing epidemics, hygienic measures necessary to preserve health, and the value and nature of statistics in Public Health work. The last chapter contains samples of records for Child Welfare work. The book is interesting and up-to-date and will be useful not only to those preparing for Public Health work but as a text-book for the study of the infectious diseases.

**Textbook of Chemistry for Nurses.** By Fredus N. Peters. 302 pp. Illustrated. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby. 1919. \$1.75.

This is an exceedingly interesting text-book of chemistry for elementary classes, but it is a pity the author specially signified its use for nurses, as about the only items that it contains of special interest to nurses are a few references to the derivation of drugs from the mineral elements, the means of softening water and a table of the antidotes for certain poisons. The greater part of the book is devoted to matter that, while exceedingly interesting, has no particular bearing on the nurses' other studies and their work. Thus the book is really more appropriate for High Schools than for Schools of Nursing, where, as a rule, such a short time can be allotted to chemistry that it is necessary to confine the study to the facts that are of particular importance to the nurses' special needs.

**Organization of Public Health Nursing.** By Annie M. Brainard. 144 pp. New York: Macmillan Company. 1919. Price \$1.35.

This little book outlines in a concise and interesting manner the reasons for the necessity of organization in the various branches of Public Health work and it gives most valuable suggestions for the procedures of organizing the work of the various committees, office staff and nursing force required to carry on such work. It shows the value of statistics and records and contains sample charts, record cards, inventory lists and similar data. The book is a valuable contribution to the literature on Public Health work and will be most helpful to all who, in any capacity, are engaged in organizing or carrying on any branch of Public Health nursing.

**The Diseases of Infants and Children.** By J. P. Crozer Griffith. 2 vols. 436 illustrations, including 20 plates in colors. W. B. Saunders Company. 1919.

This new Pediatrics is the latest addition to a list which now comprises about forty titles, identical or nearly so. From the others it stands out because of its wealth of compilations, tables, charts, photographs and references to the original literature. The descriptions of disease are, with a few exceptions, adequate and are illuminated by the excellent pictures. The practitioner will find the work of great value as a reference handbook. The tables showing the composition of milks and other foods, common and proprietary, with their caloric values

deserve special mention for completeness. The technique of various therapeutic measures is clearly given and also well illustrated. Unfortunately the California practitioner will not find here what he has missed in other Eastern text books—a system of infant feeding adapted to the California baby whose sturdy digestion and voracious appetite cry for stronger fare than appears to satisfy his Eastern brother.

H. K. F.

## Immunity

The Journal will express no opinion of and assume no responsibility for the views of "Immunity" correspondents. They must win or lose on their own merits by abounding in their own wisdom, and each reader must appraise each communication for what it is worth and take it for better or worse.

Communications will not be signed when published, but the author must be known to the editor. Send on your complaints, your kicks, your knocks, your boosts. We want constructive and destructive criticism. Air your pet hobbies. You are not limited to your own town or the medical profession.

## PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

San Diego, May 29, 1920.

To the Editor:

Isn't it time we had done with the archaic twaddle camouflaged under the resonant title of Professional Ethics? Why defend poor practice simply because it is perpetrated by an M. D.? Why condemn fee-splitting and then have leaders, or at least noted, or at the very least, notorious doctors cannily continue the practice? Why have a lot of obsolete and forgotten customs perpetuated in this so-called code which no one follows and no one apparently admires? Why not clean house by each county society starting a campaign of honesty among its members and bring to time the ne'er-do-wells who invite reproach on the entire profession? I ask to know. Who will answer?

QUESTION BOX.

## Correspondence

### CARE AND USE OF NEW ARSENICALS

Washington, June 5, 1920.

On account of the large number of arsenic preparations which are being exploited for the treatment of syphilis, the United States Public Health Service has considered it desirable to issue a circular letter, copy of which is inclosed, discouraging the indiscriminate use of untried preparations.

Attention is especially invited to the fact that provision is made for the experimental use of any preparation under conditions which will make the results of such experiment available to others than the physician immediately concerned. Very truly yours,

H. L. CUMMING,  
Surgeon General

May 12, 1920.

Bureau Circular Letter No. 219.  
Medical Officers, U. S. Public Health Service and others concerned:

Your attention is invited to the extensive exploitation through advertisements in professional journals and otherwise of various arsenic preparations which are not related to the arsphenamine group. The preparations referred to are sold with claims in regard to their value in the treatment of syphilis, which are unwarranted.

In the opinion of this office it is in the interest of all concerned that the subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous use of arsenic in the treatment of syphilis be confined to preparations of the arsphenamine group as these agents are of established value and are produced under the regulations of the Public Health Service. The following firms are now licensed for the manufacture of arsphenamine and neo-arsphenamine:

Dermatological Research Laboratories, 1720 Lombard Street, Philadelphia Pa.  
H. A. Metz Laboratories, 122 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.  
Diarsenol Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Takamine Laboratories, Clifton, N. J.  
The Lowy Laboratory, of Newark, N. J., has been